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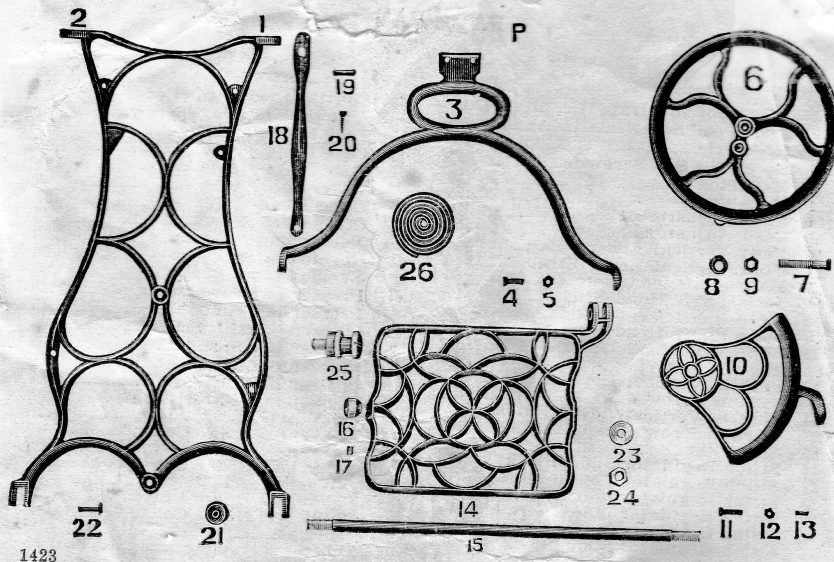
INSTRUCTION BOOK

P

PRICE LIST OF STAND PARTS



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No.	Name	Price
1	Right Leg	$1.75
2	Left Leg	1.75
3	Brace	.80
4	Brace Bolt	.10
5	Brace Bolt Nut	.10
6	Wheel	1.50
7	Wheel Stud	.25
8	Wheel Stud Cone	.10
9	Wheel Stud Nut	.10
10	Wheel Guard	.65
11	Wheel Guard Bolt	.15
12	Wheel Guard Bolt Nut	.10
13	Wheel Guard Dowl	.05
14	Treadle	1.20
15	Treadle Rod	.40
16	Treadle Rod Cone	.15
17	Treadle Rod Cone Set Screw	.05
18	Wood Pitman	.15
19	Wood Pitman Pin	.10
20	Wood Pitman Adjusting Screw	.10
21	Caster	.10
22	Caster Rivet	.05
23	Treadle Rod Washer	.05
24	Treadle Rod Nut	.10
25	Upper Pitman Stud	.15
26	Belt	.25

When ordering parts for the Stand, always state in the order they are for the Stand, and give name as well as the number of the part wanted.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

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General Instructions

Every machine before leaving the factory has been carefully adjusted and minutely inspected, its sewing qualities having been tested on all kinds of work, and found perfect in every respect.

After using the machine see that it is always well cleaned before putting it away.

Before commencing to sew, be certain to oil and clean it according to instructions.

This machine runs towards you.

Do not tamper with the adjustments of the machine; serious trouble is almost sure to result from any unnecessary meddling with the working parts.

Attention to the instructions here given, and a little practice, will soon enable the learner to successfully operate the machine and attachments.

Do not attempt to use the attachments until you can manage the machine with ease on plain sewing.

The cause of a machine not working properly will almost invariably be found in the improper setting of the needle, or on account of the needle being bent a trifle; by the use of poor thread, or because the operator has not been particular to choose the right number of needle for the size of thread required.

Be careful not to set the presser foot to one side so the blade of the needle will rub against it.

Do not run the machine when it is threaded up unless there is cloth underneath the presser foot; if you do, the thread will snarl and tangle, and perhaps bend or break the needle.

If for tailoring work or special heavy work of any kind which requires the use of large needle and heavy thread, a throat plate with a large hole is desired, we can supply this plate at a cost of 25 cents.

When ordering needles or parts or supplies of any kind for this machine, always give full name and number of the machine. This number will be found stamped on bed underneath front shuttle slide.

The presser foot must never be let down on the feed when the machine is running unless there is cloth between, as the sharp teeth of the feed would injure the bottom of the foot.

To turn a sharp corner or angle, stop the machine without raising the needle more than half way out of the work, lift the presser foot slightly so as to release the pressure, and turn the work in the manner desired, using the needle as a pivot, lower the presser foot and proceed with the sewing.

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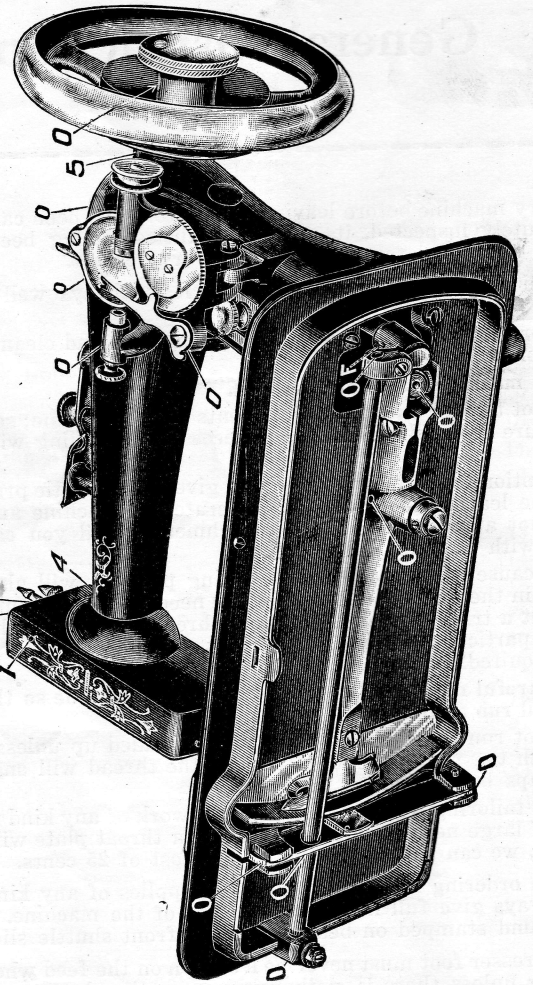
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Figure 1

Under View of the Head, Showing Places for Oiling the Machine

To Oil the Machine

See Figure 1, Opposite Page

There is nothing more important to insure the satisfactory working of the machine than to keep it thoroughly clean and well oiled.

Use nothing but the best quality of oil. Turn the machine a little as the oil is put on, to distribute it in the bearings. Always clean the machine well before putting on fresh oil.

If the oil is poor or the machine is allowed to stand a long time without using, the oil may dry out or get thick and gummy, which will cause the machine to run very hard. When this is the case flood all the bearings with kerosene, run the machine a few moments, and wipe perfectly dry; then be careful to oil every bearing plentifully. This is very important, if a place is missed the kerosene will evaporate, leaving the bearing dry. After oiling, wipe off any superfluity, to prevent soiling the work.

Oil daily, or as often as there is any indication of dryness. If the machine runs hard it is a sure indication that oil is needed.

The places for oiling are marked by the Figures 1, 2, 3, etc., and the letter O. This distinction is made to call particular attention to the most important bearings which are indicated by the figures. Great harm is often done by the operator overlooking a bearing and neglecting to oil it, hence we emphasize the important places. No. 1 oils cross-head and gib through the long slot in the back of face plate. Insert the spout of the oil can in this slot,putting in a few drops of oil at each time. No. 3 is needle bar. No. 4 is left main shaft bearing. No. 5 is right main shaft bearing.

Besides this, oil at the points marked "O" and by recollecting that every place should be carefully oiled where there is any friction caused by one part moving on another, you will have no trouble. A drop on the shuttle race once a day, against which the face of the shuttle rubs, will be sufficient when the machine is in use. The easiest way to oil the mechanism inside the arm is to loosen the medallion plate screw and swing the medallion to one side. "Oil a little and often" is a good motto, and be careful to keep the machine wiped clean so that the thread and work will not be soiled.

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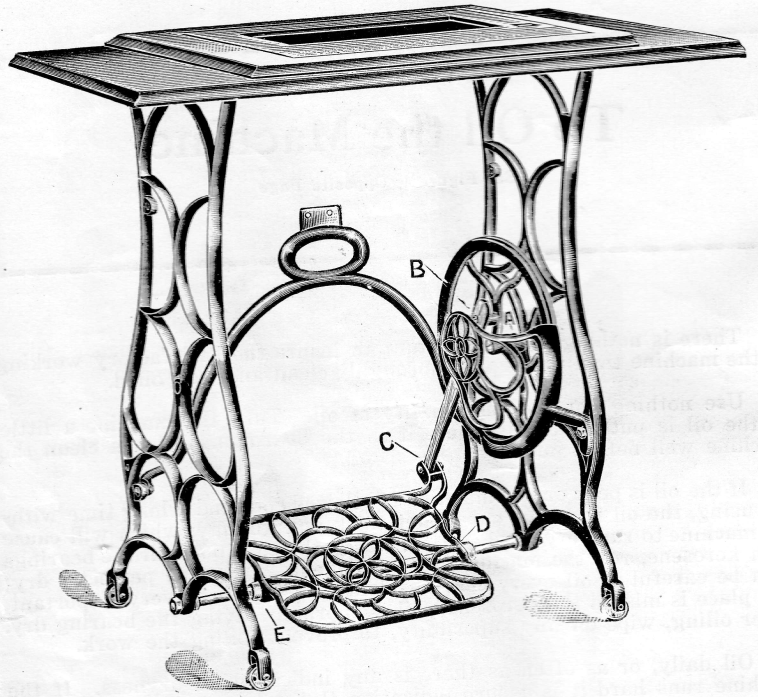

Fig. 2

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OILING AND ADJUSTING THE BALL BEARING STAND

The stand should be oiled in five places which are indicated by the letters A, B, C, D and E, on the above cut. "A" marks the wheel stud bearing. "B" marks the pitman stud bearing at upper end. "C" marks the lower end of pitman. "D" and "E" mark the treadle center screw bearing.

If, after long use, lost motion is noticed in the stand wheel or treadle, it can be taken up on the former by loosening the wheel stud nut on outside of stand leg and turning the stud to the left enough to take up the wear or lost motion after which the lock nut should be screwed down again. On the treadle, the wear should be taken up as follows: Loosen the lock nut on journal screw at the bottom of stand leg. Turn the journal screw to the right until the lost motion is taken up, then turn lock nut up tight.

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TO CHANGE THE SELF-SETTING NEEDLE

To take the needle out, raise the needle-bar to its highest point, loosen the needle clamp screw by a slight turn towards you, and slip the needle down until it is free.

To set the needle, take it in the left hand, placing the point through the hole in the needle plate and pass it up into the bar, and be sure you push it up as far as it will go, with the long groove of the needle to your left and the short groove and the flattened shank to the right.

TO THREAD THE SHUTTLE

Hold the shuttle in the left hand with the point toward you. Drop the bobbin into the shuttle **so that the thread in sewing will draw from the upper side,** then draw the thread into the open slot towards you, at the same time putting a little pressure with your finger upon the end of the bobbin so it cannot turn, the thread will be forced under the lip of the shuttle spring; the shuttle is then threaded ready for use.

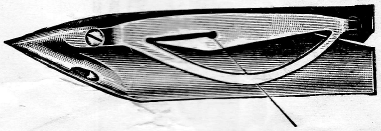

Fig. 3

Self-Threading Shuttle

Place the shuttle in the carrier point first and towards you, and hold the end of the upper thread loosely by the left hand, turn the fly wheel once around, when the two threads will have become interlocked and can be drawn through the needle plate by an upward movement of the hand. Pass the two thread ends back from you, put the slides into their places over the shuttle, turn the hand wheel until the needle is raised to its highest point, then put the goods under the presser foot, and drop it down. Now see that the shuttle slides are both closed over the shuttle and the machine is ready to commence sewing.

TO REMOVE THE SHUTTLE

Draw out the front slide plate, turn the machine until the shuttle is nearest the operator, and then carefully remove it from its carrier. Do not try to pry it out with the point of a screw driver or anything that will be apt to injure or bend the shuttle spring.

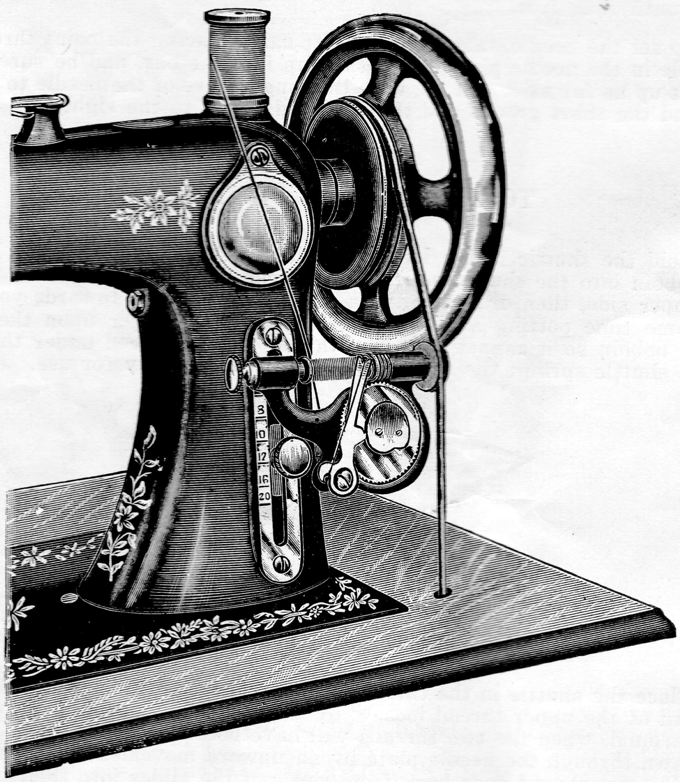

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Figure 4

WINDING THE BOBBIN

NOTE—Hand Wheel Should Revolve From the Operator When Winding With the Automatic Bobbin Winder

TO WIND WITH THE AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER

Loosen the hand wheel by turning milled edge hand nut on right hand end of the shaft, to the left (top toward you) one-half turn; this will permit the operation of the wheel and bobbin winder while the working parts of the machine stand still.

To place the bobbin winder in position for filling the bobbin pull it out until the little pulley wheel of the winder presses against the belt. Take the bobbin in the left hand and the thread in the right. Place the left hand center of the bobbin in the little depression for it in the end of the spooler spindle, and by pressing to the left the spindle will move back and allow the head of the bobbin to enter the friction cavity or cup at the right hand. As it enters the cavity see that the end of the thread goes with it, and that it is held in the cup by the pressure of the bobbin head. This will hold the thread securely when the winder starts. Unless this is done, it will be necessary to wrap the thread several times around the shank of the bobbin or else tie it, in order to get it started. Draw the thread in the notch at the top of the distributing bar, then down under the notch at the lower end of the distributing bar.

Note—The end of the bobbin that turns in the cavity at the left should be oiled at every winding. The end of the bobbin resting in the friction cavity should never be oiled, but kept dry and clean. Never overfill the bobbin.

THE PRESSER FOOT

The pressure of the foot is presumed to be right for ordinary sewing, but can be graduated by the presser bar screw at top of presser bar, turning it to the right or downward for more pressure, or to the left or upward for less pressure. For very thick or heavy goods it may be necessary to increase the pressure, and for the very lightest work to decrease it. If there is not pressure enough on the goods it will not feed properly; if too much, thin goods will be cut.

Note—The presser foot must be set so that the needle passes midway between the two prongs. If the foot is set a little to one side or the other it is likely to push the needle out of its proper path, so that it will strike the needle plate or cut the upper thread.

The presser foot is raised by the lever located back of the face plate, which is called the presser bar lifter, and it is operated by raising it up to its full height and until it snaps in place. Lower presser foot by reversing this action.

Avoid pushing and pulling the goods through while stitching, PARTICULARLY THE LATTER. This is usually the cause of needles breaking. Sometimes an operator will grasp the goods after it has passed over the feed and pull it with the idea of aiding the feed, this, or if the goods should stretch or slip a little, will be apt to carry the needle with it, that is, spring the needle a trifle out of its right position with the result that it will either strike the needle plate or be drawn into the shuttle race and struck by the shuttle.

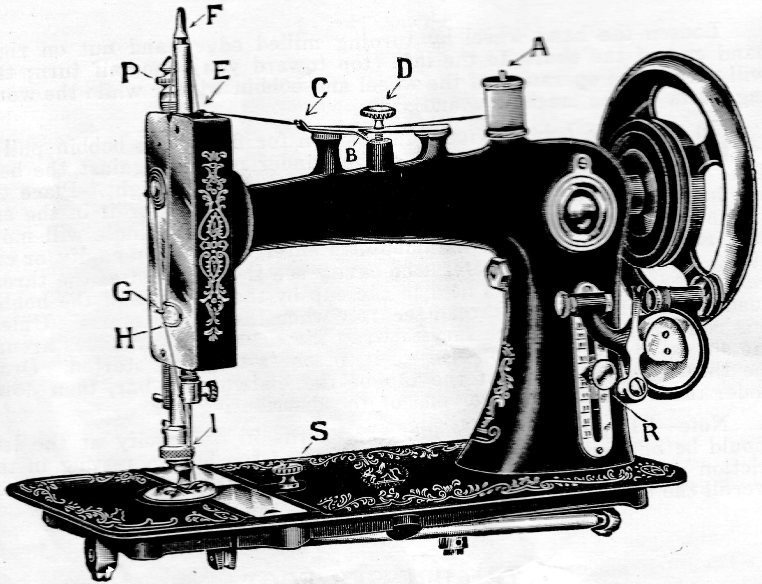

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Fig. 5

TO THREAD THE MACHINE

Place the spool on the spool pin A, pass the thread under the curved point of the upper tension spring B, drawing it between the two springs into the little notch in the center of the under spring at C. By holding back on the thread with the right hand while drawing it between the springs with the left, the pressure of the springs will readily be overcome. If you attempt to draw the thread through the springs with one hand you will be apt to break it. Always have the thread pass back of the tension screw D. Next pass it under the little spring thread guide marked E on top of the arm, then through the slot in the top of the needle bar F. Pass a loop of the thread through the take-up staple G from the front towards the back, slipping the loop over the end of the take-up H, then under the wire thread guide I on needle clamp, then carry the thread through the eye of the needle from left to right, leaving two or three inches extended.

SEWING GUIDE

This is fastened to the bed of the machine by the thumb screw S (See Fig. 5) and enables the operator to sew at a given distance from the edge of the goods.

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TO REGULATE THE TENSION

Lower Thread

For most all ordinary work this does not require changing, the stitch being governed by the upper thread. If the shuttle thread draws easily and smoothly, but with a firm feeling, it is probably right, and the stitch should be perfected by the upper tension. The shuttle tension is obtained by means of the screw near the point of the shuttle. Turn it to the right to increase, and to the left to diminish the pressure on the thread. The change can be accomplished without removing the shuttle from its carrier.

TO REGULATE THE TENSION

Upper Thread

Turn the tension thumb screw to the right until the thread seems to draw through with about the same resistance as it did from the shuttle, for the purpose of making a stitch alike on both sides.

If the under thread lies straight or is not drawn sufficiently into the goods, turn the tension screw more to the right. If such is the case with the upper thread, turn to the left, or increase shuttle tension.

Soft or thin goods require but little tension, but on thick and heavy goods the tension should be heavier.

Note—Too little tension will make looped stitches.

Proper adjustment of the tension is one of the most important requisites for neat stitching.

Loop stitches sometimes occur from using needles too fine for the thread; but generally from the thread feeding off too freely, which is corrected by increasing the tension. If the upper thread loops, increase the upper tension; if the lower, increase the shuttle tension.

If you have too much tension on both threads it will be shown by the constant breaking of the upper thread or the gathering of the work.

If you wish to sew with a view to ravel easily, leave the upper tension so light that the under thread will not be drawn into the goods, but lie straight.

For sewing flannel or "bias" seams, use a fine stitch and as light a tension as possible so as to leave the thread loose enough to stand the strain of stretching the goods.

TO GET REQUIRED LENGTH OF STITCH

On the front part of the upright arm will be found the stitch index. Loosen the thumb screw (See "R" Fig. 5, Page 10) by turning it slightly to the left, then slide it upward for longer, and downward for a shorter stitch, turning the thumb screw up firm, so it will not jar loose while operating the machine.

The stitch index is marked with figures corresponding with the number of stitches to the inch the machine will make when the thumb screw is set opposite.

A37

NEEDLES AND THREAD

It is highly important that you should use the best quality of needles and thread, then you will insure the satisfactory working of the machine. Cheap needles or thread are dear at any price.

We would request our customers to buy their needles from us, then they will get the best. Select the thread to suit the goods, then a needle suited to both thread and goods.

Numbers 4 and 5 needles are used for all ordinary family sewing. Ordinarily use the same size thread above and below. A slightly larger size can be used in the shuttle if preferred.

Machine sewing does not require so large a thread as hand sewing. It is not necessary to use a coarser cotton than 40.

In sewing heavy thick goods increase the pressure of the presser foot and do not use a larger needle than the thread you have picked out requires. If the needle is unnecessarily large, or is dull, it will be difficult to force the point into goods of a close firm texture.

Be certain that the needle you are using is always perfectly straight, and if you have any doubts about it, change it for another one. The machine is adjusted so that the needle **does not pass directly through the center of the needle hole,** but instead it goes a little to the right of the center, the object being to have the edge of the needle plate act as a guide to prevent the needle from being bent or drawn out into the shuttle race and struck by the shuttle. The needles have flattened shanks, and the amount of flattening varies so that whether a fine or coarse needle is used, the blade of the needle always occupies the same position with relation to the needle hole and shuttle.

Cotton	Silk	Needles	
300 to 500	000	2	For the very finest work.
120 to 200	000	2	For the finest work that ordinarily occurs.
90 to 110	00	3	For fine underclothing, etc.
70 to 80	O&A	4	For common underclothing, calico, etc.
40 to 60	B	5	For unbleached cotton or linen fabrics, etc.
12 to 36	C	6	For heavy work.
0 to 10	D&E	7	For very heavy work.
		8	The coarsest soft goods.

For the convenience of the operator we have stamped on the front shuttle slide a scale for selecting thread and needles, which we trust will be referred to frequently.

TO REMOVE THE WORK

Allow the needle to rest at its highest point. Raise the presser foot—press down the lever on tension which will release all pressure on the upper thread—then draw two or three inches of slack thread through the tension between it and spring thread guide (C and E Figure 5, Page 10). Then with the left hand draw the work from the left side backward and bring both threads over the back so that they will be drawn across the little knife of the thread cutter and cut.

THE BELT

The machine works the best with as loose a belt as will serve to wind the bobbin. If too loose, disconnect the coupling and cut a little off from one end, say half an inch.

To run on the belt after it has been taken off the pulley wheels to be shortened, or to allow the head to turn back for oiling or cleaning, it is only necessary to lay the belt in the groove of the hand wheel and then turn the driving wheel of the stand towards you and draw the belt across the inside edge of the pulley rim, on which there is a little finger or projection that acts as a belt replacer. As the wheel revolves towards you this finger will catch the belt and run it into its proper place in the groove.

SKIPPED STITCHES

These are sometimes caused by the needle being too small for thread, or not being set up as high in the bar as it will go. Also by the needle being bent, or by dirt or lint collecting in the groove cut for the needle in the face of the shuttle race; also by needle being set in wrong with long groove toward shuttle—**always have short groove towards the shuttle.**

BREAKING THE UPPER THREAD

May be caused by the needle not being properly set, the machine not threaded correctly, the upper tension too tight, the thread uneven and the needle too small for it, the eye of the needle being too sharp, the presser foot attached to the machine so that the needle rubs against it, or by a sharp place or burr being formed on the needle plate around the needle hole, by needles being allowed to strike it.

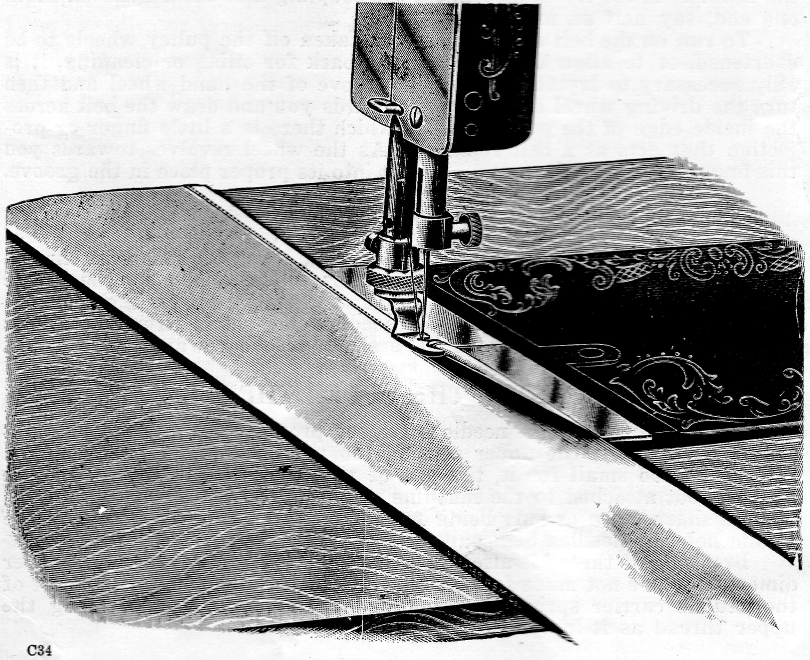
Breaking of thread is also caused through using a needle of improper dimensions; one not made for this machine, or through the upright part of the shuttle carrier spring breaking or working loose and catching the upper thread as it looops around the shuttle.

BREAKING THE LOWER THREAD

May be caused by too much tension in the shuttle, by the bobbin being wound too full so that the thread at the end slips over the bobbin in the shuttle, by the thread being caught in the shuttle slide plates or by a burr formed in needle plate hole through the needle striking it. The shuttle slides should always be kept tightly closed when operating the machine, the bobbin should never be wound so full as to prevent its being turned freely in the shuttle.

TO REGULATE THE FEED

For ordinary work, the feed requires no change and should remain as when received. In sewing very thick and soft, spongy goods it may be necessary to raise it a little. This is done very easily with this machine by loosening the little set screw in feed lever adjustment marked "F" on cut showing the working parts of the machine on page 4, and sliding the feed lever a trifle to the right. This has the effect of raising the feed bar and with it the feed proper, and yet there is no possibility of getting the feed out of level, a very common source of trouble with other machines. When the feed is raised to the point desired, fasten the set screw again firmly. To lower the feed, slide lever to the left.



C34

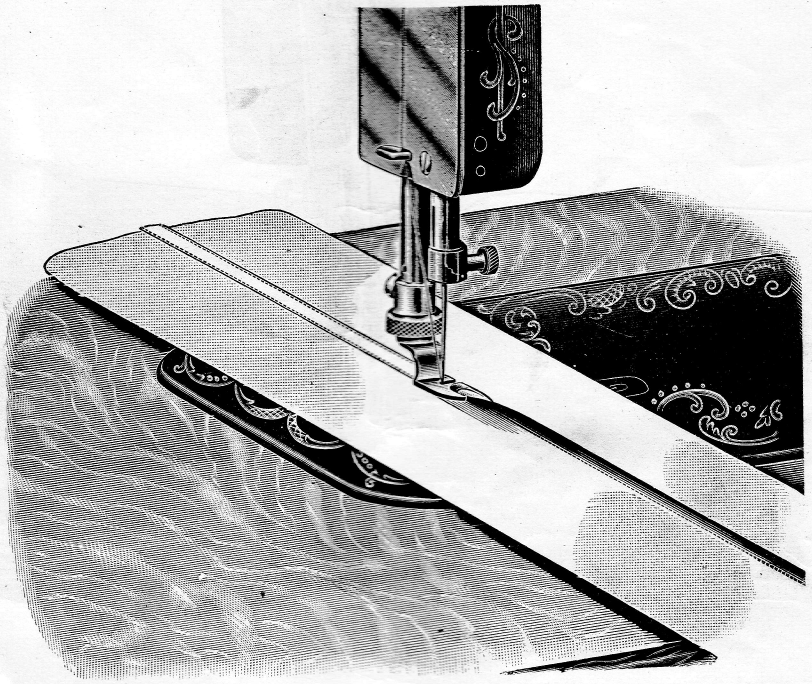
NARROW HEMMING

Remove the presser foot and insert in its place the foot hemmer. Raise the presser bar lifter to the right, clip off the right hand corner of the cloth and turn up the edge about one-quarter of an inch, so as to enable it to pass easily into the scroll of the hemmer, push it forward to the needle, let the hemmer down and start the machine, gently holding back on the work to keep it smooth and allowing the edge of the goods to pass between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand while it is being hemmed, keeping the goods rolled up on the edge as it passes into the hemmer. The latter should be kept just full. If too much cloth passes in, it will make a rough and clumsy hem, or the goods will be crowded out of the hemmer. If too little, the raw edge will not be turned in.

In hemming a curve on flannel or very elastic goods, draw gently on the edge being hemmed, resisting the feed slightly, and guide the work carefully. The stitch may be made close to the edge, or away from it by loosening the screw at the back of the attachment holder and swinging the hemmer slightly to the right or left.

A14

FELLING



C33

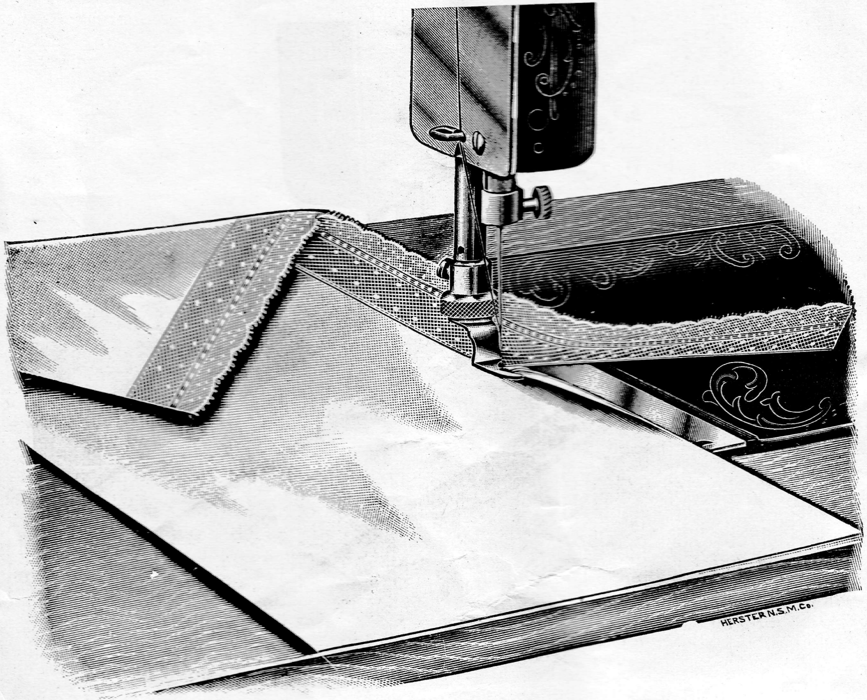
FELLING

The narrow hemmer and feller are the same. If the hemmer is attached it can be used in place of the presser foot in running up a seam. Sew together two pieces of cloth with the under edge projecting between one-eighth and one-quarter of an inch beyond the upper edge, then trim the edges if necessary, leaving enough goods between the row of stitching and the edges to fill the hemmer and turn it nicely, open the work flat, wrong side up, and trim the corner of the same slightly, then push the goods into the feller until the needle is reached. Lower the feller on the feed and start the machine. The feed will carry the seam through without assistance, making a complete fell from the beginning. There is no necessity of touching the goods at all, but just as well to keep them smoothed out nice and flat.

The positive double feed makes this variety of work a special feature of this machine.

A15

HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACE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C35

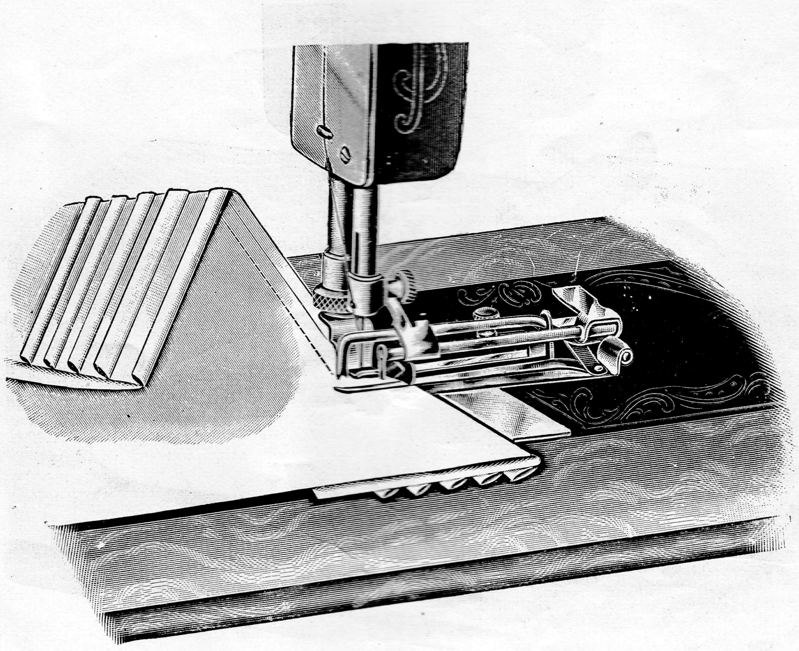
HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACE

One Operation

The hemmer and feller which accompanies this machine is made with a slot for the needle to pass through instead of a round hole as in most of the attachments. This slot is to enable the operator to make a hem and sew on lace at the same time. Proceed as follows: First start a narrow hem, and when the goods are well under control and passing smoothly into the hemmer, stop the machine, raise the hemmer with presser bar lifter, raise the needle to its highest point, and then carefully pass the end of the lace through the slot in the side of the hemmer, carrying it under the back of the hemmer and on top of the hem. Then lower the hemmer and proceed as in ordinary hemming. Guide the lace over the front of the hemmer, keeping it well in the slot so that the needle will catch it every time it passes into the goods.

A16

TUCKING



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TUCKER

Slip the fork of the tucker into the attachment holder on the presser bar, and with the screw fasten it down firmly, being careful to have the needle go through the needle hole in the tucker frame. The tuck marker is operated by the neck of the needle clamp striking in the tuck lever.

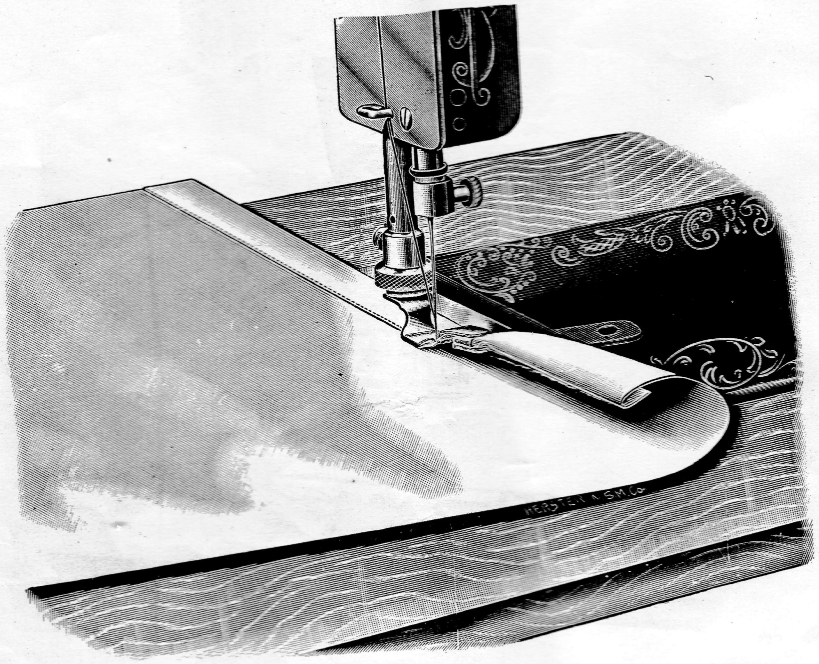
The rear scale of the tucker indicates the width of the tucks to be made, and the front scale indicates the distance between the different tucks.

To have tucks that just meet, set rear scale at Figure "1" and front scale at Figure "2," etc. To have tucks that overlap, set the front scale at a lower figure than the back and to have tucks separated, set the front scale at a higher figure than the back.

Fold the cloth at the place where the first tuck is desired, and place it under the tucker lever and the presser foot, with the folded edge to the right and against the upright guide of the tucker. The tucker lever and creaser mark the cloth for the next tuck, and after the first tuck is completed the cloth should be folded along this mark and placed as before, and so on.

A62

WIDE HEMMING

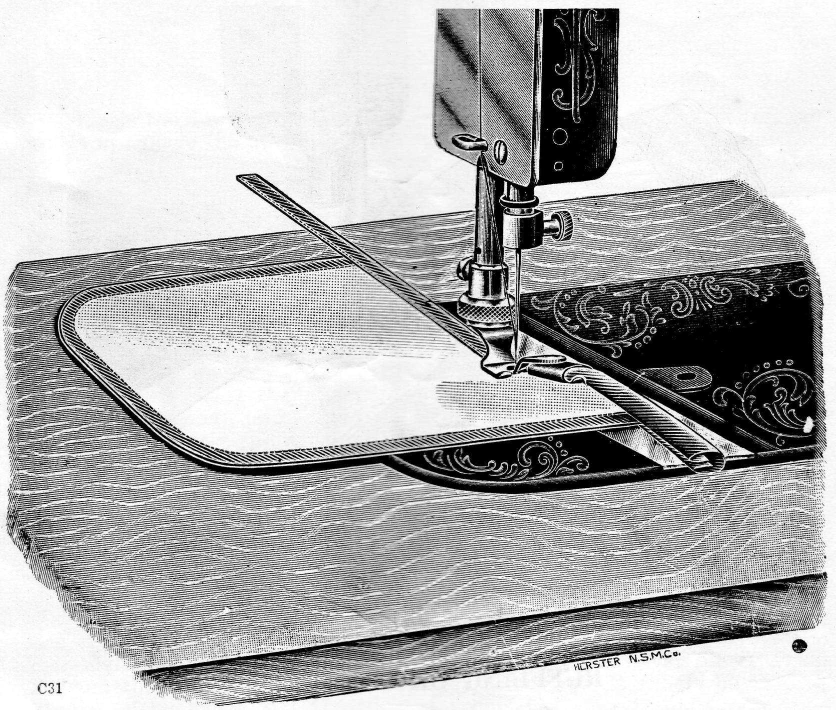


C30

WIDE HEMMING

With each machine is furnished three hemmers of assorted widths. They are called foot hemmers because they are fastened to the presser bar of the machine, the same as the regular sewing foot. Select the width of hemmer that you desire to use, and attach it to the machine as shown above. You will readily see that it can be adjusted to the right or left a little, so as to stitch as close to the edge of the hem as desired, by loosening the set screw of the attachment holder and swinging the hemmer to desired position. Take the cloth in both hands, the right hand in front of the hemmer, and the left, behind. Insert the edge of the goods in the scroll of the hemmer and draw it back and forth a few times, while gradually feeding the cloth into the hemmer, so as to fill the scroll completely. When you have the hemmer full, draw the cloth back toward you to start the hem near the end. Let down the presser foot and proceed as in narrow hemming.

BINDING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C31

BINDING

The foot binder resembles the foot hemmers, except that it has a double scroll. Remove the presser foot from the machine and attach the binder in its place in the same manner as instructed for the narrow hemmer.

If possible always use binding cut on the bias and ⅞ of an inch wide; for straight binding it is not necessary to have the binding so cut, but it is nevertheless preferable. The binding should be inserted into the scrolls of the binder until it has passed through and the end comes under the needle, then the material to be bound placed between the folds of the scrolls and the binder lowered; then start the machine, feed the binding into the scrolls with the right hand and guide the goods with the left hand. The only care required being to keep the goods well between the scroll and to keep the binding from becoming twisted.

In binding scallops, it is necessary to hold the goods being bound a little more firmly than the binding itself. This will prevent the goods being drawn or puckered by the binding, and after binding around the curve of one scallop stop the machine with the needle in the goods, then fold the elbow or angle of the following scallop, so as to form as nearly as possible a straight line with the one just bound, and then continue the binding.

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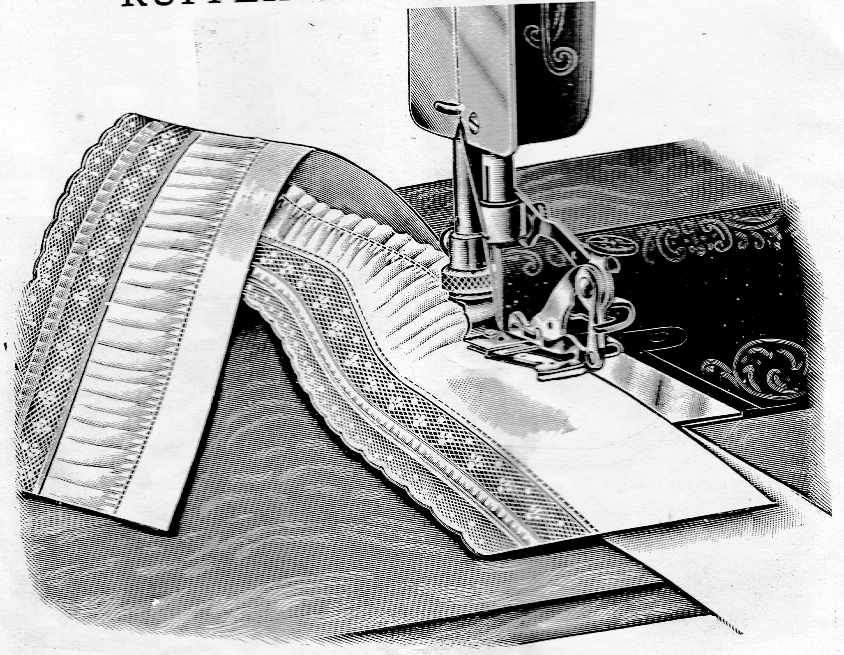
RUFFLING OR GATHERING



C36

RUFFLING OR GATHERING

In attaching the ruffler, raise the needle to its highest point, remove the presser foot by loosening the milled edge nut of the attachment holder. Raise the operating arm of the ruffler and place the jaw astride the stem of the needle clamp, raise the ruffler and place the jaws of the frame into the attachment holder in the same manner as the presser foot, then screw the milled edge nut down firmly, taking pains to set the ruffler so that the needle will pass through the center of the needle hole.

The fullness of the gathers is controlled by the adjusting screw in the fulcrum of the operating lever; turning this screw to the right decreases the fullness of the gathers, to the left increases the fullness. It is always best to regulate the length of stitch to correspond with the fullness of the gathers, especially when making scant gathers be sure to have the stitch adjusted short.

For plain or single ruffling, insert the edge of the cloth to be ruffled, between the upper and under plates of the ruffler, until the edge of the cloth is under the needle, then start the machine and feed the goods straight through.

For making ruffling on a band, insert the band in the slots of the front of the ruffler and carry the band under the separator blade and next to the feed on the machine, then place the cloth to be ruffled the same as for a plain ruffle.

A22

RUFFLING BETWEEN BANDS

As For Making Aprons

Place the lower band in the ruffler, having the right side of the goods up; place the apron into the ruffler gauge, then place the top band over or on top of the ruffler gauge and under the ruffler foot. This operation will blind stitch the band on each side of the apron.

RUFFLING AND SEWING IN PIPING

Place the goods for the ruffle in the ruffler the same as for plain ruffling, then insert the piping into the gauge nearest the ruffle gauge, drawing it through under the foot, insert the folded edge of the band into the gauge nearest the needle, drawing it also under the foot. You will notice that the band and piping gauge is made adjustable to the right or left, so you may stitch as close to the edge as desired.

REMARKS

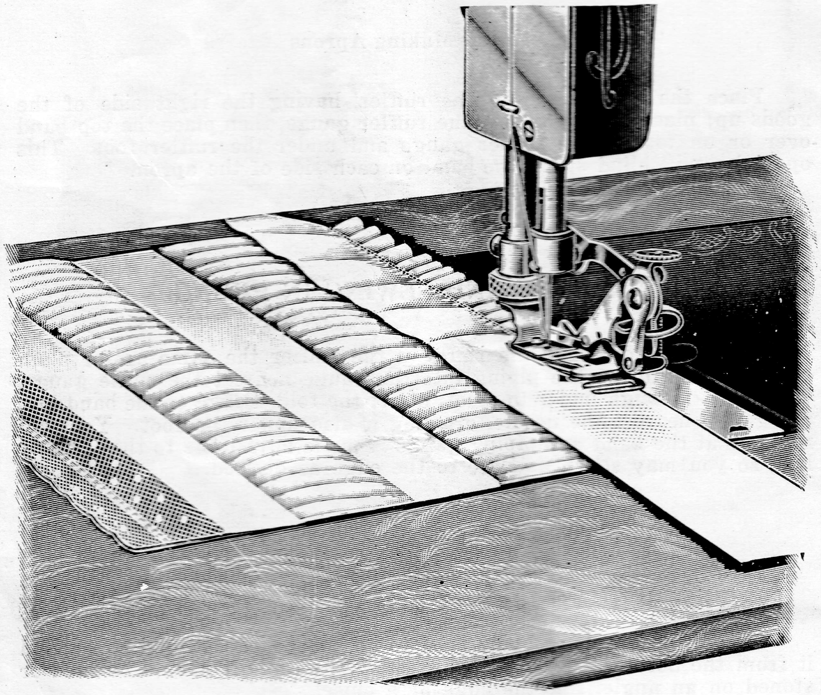
Should the crimping blade need to be sharpened, never file or grind it from the bottom side, but always from the top. It should be filed or stoned on an angle, like the edge of a chisel.

The best work can be done when the crimping blade carries the cloth just beyond the needle as each crimp or pleat is formed.

HEMSTITCHING

Fold a blotting paper (or other soft paper), which can be readily torn, until you get a thickness corresponding to the opening desired in the hemstitching; put one of the pieces of goods under the paper and the other above, then place all under the presser foot and sew through them. After being sewed, both pieces will be doubled back and forth to crease them well exactly on the line of stitches. Then fold all four edges in the same direction, and hold firmly while you tear out the paper. Remove the other half of the paper and open the hemstitching. One edge of each or either piece may be cut and passed through the hemmer, or a row of stitching can be passed longside the hemstitch and the double edge finished off as you choose.

PUFFING



C26

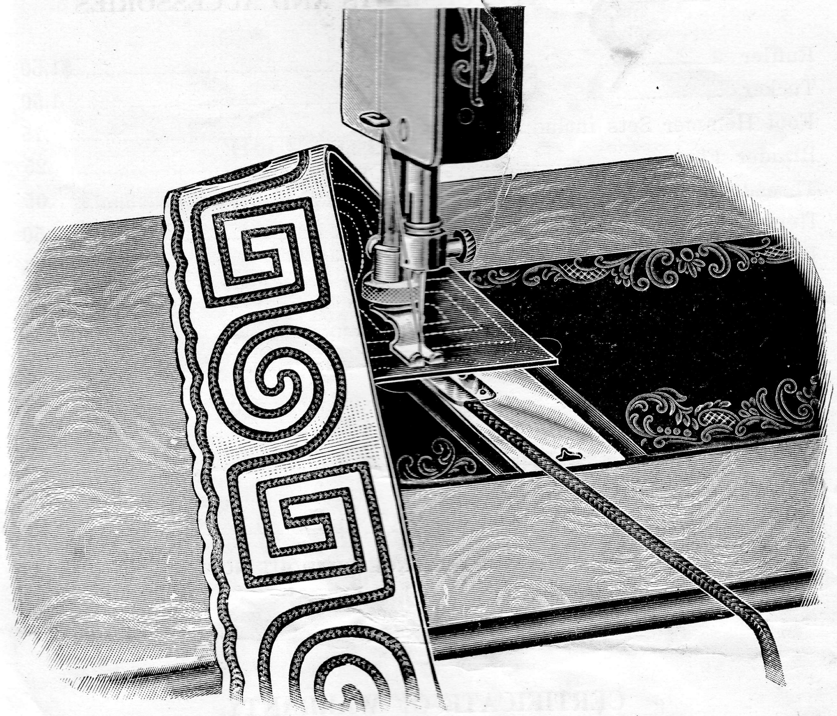
PUFFING

All puffing is done with the ruffler, which attachment should be put in position on the machine as instructed under the head of ruffling. To make puffing, insert the band into the gauge or slot in the separator plate below the crimper plate, the same as for ruffling on a band, place the cloth to be puffed between the plates, the same as for a single ruffle, then proceed and gather one side, then reverse the goods, commencing at the opposite end and opposite edge, using a band for the new edge same as the first one. This stitches the band on both sides of the ruffle, and makes a handsome piece of puffing. The operation may be repeated as many times as required.

For scalloping, muslin cut lengthwise of the cloth and one inch wide is required; fold or double this strip thus producing a folded piece one-half inch in width, insert the cloth or band to which this scalloping is to be attached in the same manner as for puffing. Set the feed of the machine to produce a long stitch and adjust the ruffler very full so as to form pleats, then start sewing and swing the folded strip from side to side, keeping time with the machine; if the scalloping is made about 8 or 9 pleats to each scallop it is a nice size.

A23

BRAIDING



C22

BRAIDING

Attach the braider foot to the holder on the presser bar in place of the regular sewing foot.

Remove the front shuttle slide and insert in its place the under braider plate. Raise the presser bar lifter, pass the end of the braid through the slot, or groove, in the under braider plate, draw it through and pass it under the braider foot.

Then place the stamped pattern under the foot and lower the foot into position to sew, guiding the cloth with the right hand and holding the braid with the left hand to keep it from twisting.

A97-P

PRICE LIST OF ATTACHMENTS AND ACCESSORIES

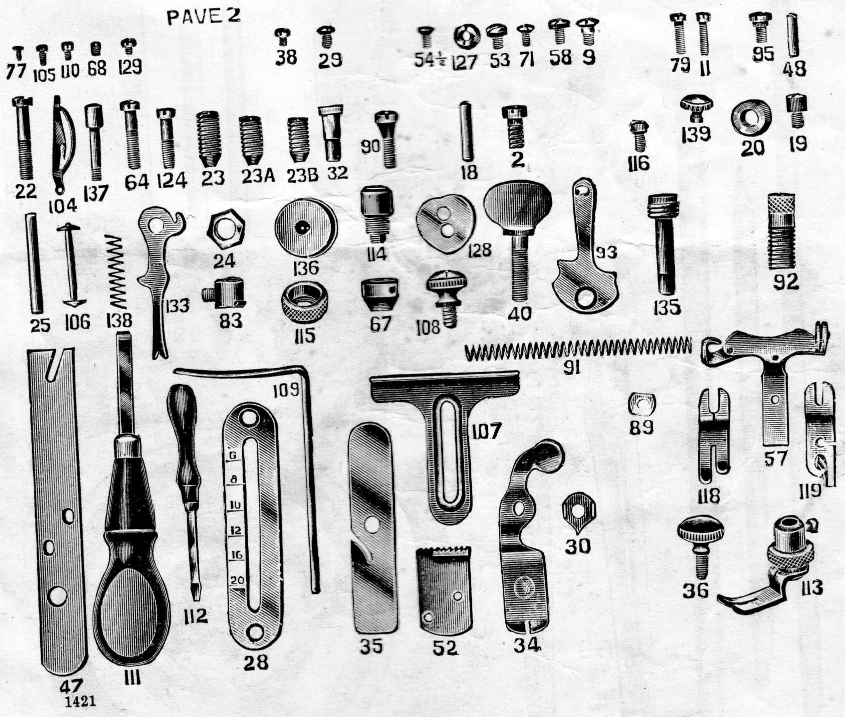
Ruffler	$1.50
Tucker	1.50
Foot Hemmer Sets including Binder	.75
Braider Foot	.25
Thread Cutter	.05
Hemmer and Feller	.50
Presser Foot	.25
Shuttle	1.25
Needles, all sizes, per doz.	.30
Guide Thumb Screw	.10
Oil Can	.15
Bobbins, each	.05
Screw Driver	.15
Shuttle Screw Driver	.10
Quilter	.10

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

HOW TO ORDER REPAIRS

When ordering repair parts always mention the name and number of the part wanted, as well as the name and serial number of the sewing head. The serial number of the machine will be found under the front shuttle slide. You may order repairs from the dealer who sold you the machine or direct from the manufacturer. This machine uses Eldredge FS or Class C needles—no other needles will work correctly in your machine.

PAVE 2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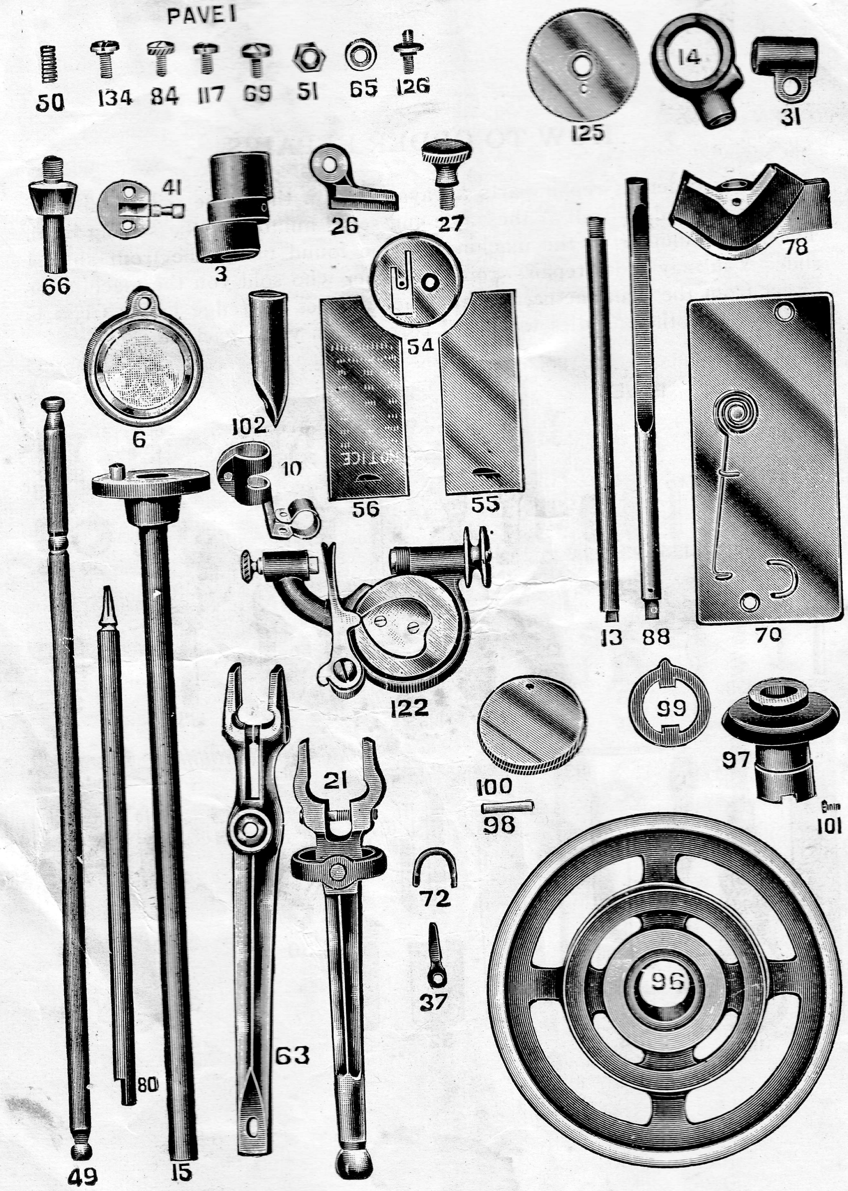
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1422B

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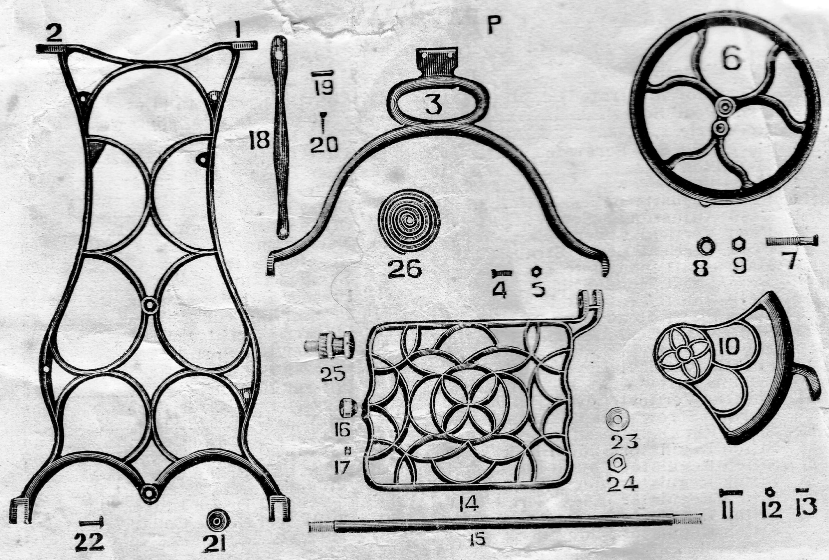
PRICE LIST OF SEWING MACHINE PARTS

PAVEWAY

No.	Name	Price
1	Arm (not illustrated)	$3.00
2	Arm Post Screw	.05
3	Eccentric	.35
4	Eccentric Set Screw	.05
6	Medallion	.10
9	Medallion Screw	.05
10	Feed Adjustment	.10
11	Feed Adjustment Screw	.05
13	Feed Vertical Lever	.15
14	Feed Vertical Lever Strap	.20
15	Main Shaft, complete	.60
18	Main Shaft Head Pin	.05
19	Main Shaft Head Stud	.05
20	Main Shaft Head Stud Roll	.10
21	Shuttle Vertical Lever	.60
22	Shuttle Vertical Lever Screw	.05
23	Shuttle Vertical Lever Fulcrum Screw	.10
24	Shuttle Vertical Lever Fulcrum Screw Nut	.05
25	Spool Pin	.05
26	Stitch Regulator Slide Block	.20
27	Stitch Regulator Thumb Screw	.10
28	Stitch Regulator Index	.10
29	Stitch Regulator Index Screw	.05
30	Stitch Regulator Indicator	.05
31	Stitch Regulator Slide Block Swivel	.10
32	Stitch Regulator Slide Block Stud	.05
34	Tension Leaf	.10
35	Tension Spring	.15
36	Tension Thumb Screw	.10
37	Thread Guide	.05
38	Thread Guide Screw	.05
39	Bed (not illustrated)	2.25
40	Bed Clamp Screw	.10
41	Bed Hinge, complete	.20
47	Feed Bar	.10
48	Feed Bar Pin	.05
49	Feed Horizontal Lever	.20
50	Feed Horizontal Lever Cup Screw	.05
51	Feed Horizontal Lever Screw Nut	.05
52	Feed Point	.30
53	Feed Point Screw	.05
54	Needle Plate	.25
54½	Needle Plate Screw	.05
55	Front Slide	.05
56	Back Slide	.05
57	Shuttle Cradle, complete	.25
58	Shuttle Cradle Screw	.10
63	Shuttle Horizontal Lever	.40
64	Shuttle Horizontal Lever Adjusting Screw	.05
65	Shuttle Horizontal Lever Disc	.05
66	Shuttle Horizontal Lever Stud	.10
67	Shuttle Horizontal Lever Cone	.10
68	Shuttle Horizontal Lever Cone Set Screw	.05
69	Shuttle Horizontal Lever Cone Adjusting Screw	.05
70	Face Plate, complete	.35
71	Face Plate Screw	.05
72	Face Plate Staple	.05
77	Take-Up Rivet	.05
78	Cross Head	.20
79	Cross Head Screw	.05
80	Needle Bar	.60
83	Needle Clamp	.20
84	Needle Clamp Screw	.05
88	Presser Bar	.40
89	Presser Bar Gib	.15
90	Presser Bar Gib Screw	.05
91	Presser Bar Spring	.05
92	Presser Bar Thumb Screw	.10
93	Presser Bar Lifter	.10
95	Presser Bar Lifter Screw	.05
96	Fly Wheel	1.25
97	Fly Wheel Brake Collar	.30
98	Fly Wheel Brake Collar Pin	.05
99	Fly Wheel Brake Collar Washer	.05
100	Fly Wheel Brake Button	.35
101	Fly Wheel Brake Collar Screw	.05
102	Shuttle, complete	1.25
104	Shuttle Spring	.10
105	Shuttle Spring Screw	.05
106	Bobbin, complete	.05
107	Cloth Guide	.10
108	Cloth Guide Thumb Screw	.10
109	Quilter	.10
110	Quilter Screw	.05
111	Screw Driver	.15
112	Shuttle Screw Driver	.10
113	Attachment Holder, complete	.50
114	Attachment Holder Hub	.12
115	Attachment Holder Nut Screw	.10
116	Attachment Holder Screw	.05
117	Attachment Holder Foot Screw	.05
118	Presser Foot	.25
119	Hemmer Foot	.30
122	Spooler, complete	1.50
124	Spooler Screw	.05
125	Spooler Worm Gear	.25
126	Spooler Worm Gear Stud	.05
127	Spooler Worm Gear Stud Nut	.05
128	Spooler Heart Cam	.10
129	Feed Bar Screw	.05
133	Spooler Distributor	.10
134	Spooler Distributor Screw	.05
135	Spooler Spindle	.15
136	Spooler Spindle Pulley	.10
137	Spooler Step	.05
138	Spooler Step Spring	.05
139	Spooler Step Nut	.10

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

PRICE LIST OF STAND PARTS



1423

No.	Name	Price
1	Right Leg	$1.75
2	Left Leg	1.75
3	Brace	.80
4	Brace Bolt	.10
5	Brace Bolt Nut	.10
6	Wheel	1.50
7	Wheel Stud	.25
8	Wheel Stud Cone	.10
9	Wheel Stud Nut	.10
10	Wheel Guard	.65
11	Wheel Guard Bolt	.15
12	Wheel Guard Bolt Nut	.10
13	Wheel Guard Dowl	.05
14	Treadle	1.20
15	Treadle Rod	.40
16	Treadle Rod Cone	.15
17	Treadle Rod Cone Set Screw	.05
18	Wood Pitman	.15
19	Wood Pitman Pin	.10
20	Wood Pitman Adjusting Screw	.10
21	Caster	.10
22	Caster Rivet	.05
23	Treadle Rod Washer	.05
24	Treadle Rod Nut	.10
25	Upper Pitman Stud	.15
26	Belt	.25

When ordering parts for the Stand, always state in the order they are for the Stand, and give name as well as the number of the part wanted.

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